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**Regulation of Commerce.**—Tea and coffee are held not to be “provisions” within a Massachusetts statute prohibiting peddling without a license but excepting the sale of “provisions” from the operation of the act. *Commonwealth v. Cardwell*, 76 *Northeastern Reporter*, 953. In this case it is also held that a statute which permits the sale by peddlers of agricultural products of the United States without a license but forbids unlicensed sales of agricultural products of other countries is a regulation of commerce within the constitutional provision giving Congress exclusive power to regulate commerce.

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**Res Ipsa Loquitur.**—*Strasberger* against *Vogel*, 63 *Atlantic Reporter*, 202, contains a good illustration of the limitations of the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur*. The action was for injuries to a pedestrian who was struck by a brick falling from the chimney of defendant's house. There was no evidence that the chimney was out of repair and it was shown that certain persons were on the roof of the house and leaned on the chimney at the time the brick fell. These persons were there without defendant's knowledge and did not get on the roof through his premises. Proof of these facts was held not sufficient to justify a charge authorizing a verdict for plaintiff unless defendant showed that the falling of the brick was not caused by his negligence.

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**Chicago Drainage Case.**—The Chicago Drainage case, officially known as *State of Missouri v. State of Illinois*, which was decided on demurrer in 21 *Supreme Court Reporter*, 331, has reached a final decision which is reported in 26 *Supreme Court Reporter*, 268. It is there held that the discharge into the Mississippi River from an artificial drainage canal of the sewage of Chicago mixed with a large amount of pure water from Lake Michigan, will not be enjoined at the instance of the State of Missouri on the ground that the sewage poisons the water supply, where the evidence tending to show such infection though disclosing an increase in the deaths from typhoid fever in St. Louis, nevertheless left it doubtful whether the typhoid bacillus can and does survive the journey and reach the intake of St. Louis in the Mississippi, and affirmatively showed other possible sources of infection in the discharge of sewage above the St. Louis intake from other towns and cities, some of which were situated in Missouri.

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**Libel by Unauthorized Publication.**—A very remarkable determination as to what constitutes a libelous publication is contained in *Martin v. Picayune*, 40 *Southern Reporter*, 376. Plaintiff was a physician apparently of high standing in his profession and was a member of a medical society, the members of which were opposed to advertising by physicians and had passed resolutions denouncing that practice. Defendant newspaper learned of a remarkable cure effected by the professional skill of plaintiff and published a rather glowing account